Steamer Pacific News.

FOR THE STEAMER TENNESSEE, NOVEMBER 15th.

WEEKLY PACIFIC NEWS.

MONDAY MORNING, NOV. 11, 1850.

J. WOLCOTT.....EDITOR.
H. L. WILLIAMS and C. H. BLAKE, Assistant Editors.

LATEST FROM THE INDIAN WAR.

On Wednesday morning last we gave the general outlines of a skirmish which took place on the morning of the 3d inst., between the whites and Indians on the south Cosumnes. We also gave the names of two or three who were murdered during the engagement. We are now able to lay before our readers more definite information with regard to the skirmish the knowledge we could obtain of the 3d, as well as news of a skirmish which took place on the 5th, morning of the 4th, in which Lieut. Col. L. H. McKinney was wounded.

Capt. Stewart, of company A, arrived in our yesterday, with our dispatches from Col. Rogers for Brig. Gen. Wm. Capt. Stewart brings the manifold intelligence that the wounds of Lieut. Col. McKinney were so severe as to cause his death. It seems that he was pierced in the breast by an arrow, but that he had still sufficient strength to catch and hold the Indian who shot the arrow into his side, till a young man could come up and kill the Indian. Col. McKinney died in about three hours afterwards. His body was carried on to Col. Rogers, where it was deposited in the grave with martial honors.

The following is the dispatch from Col. Rogers, giving us no account of the severe skirmish that took place on the 3d inst.—Sac. Transcript.

HEADQUARTERS, [
Johnson's Ranch, Nov. 4, 1850

SIR—Enclosed you will find Major E. W. Beale's report of a night skirmish on the Middle Fork of the Cosumnes River.

I have no report to you of a severe action having taken place on the morning of the 3d inst., [yesterday,] which lasted for six hours, in which the we had but ten men engaged, and many hundreds of Indians hundred guns and fifty, and all well armed, that is, with rifles and shot guns. Of the Indians there were fifteen killed on the field, and from the numerous trails marked with blood, there must have been a great many more severely wounded. On our part we had two killed, Hugh Dawson, a Delaware Indian; Calvin Evarts, and one dangerously wounded, the well known guide of Col. Fremont, Capt. Tremaine de Allieze. The party engaged have arrived through the whole campaigning, though Capt. Jones neglect, as they were on detached service, their names were not entered on the muster rolls forward to headquarters. They are now with the present settlers and Indians, every one was really anxious, from the large odds against them and the nature of the country.

We are well satisfied that there are white men amongst them. There was one killed in the party that attacked us yesterday. The Indians are rising in all parts of our neighborhood, and I am determined to put them down.

I am sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM J. ROGERS,
Colonel Commanding.
To Brig. Gen. A. M. Wm. Commanding.

The following is the report of Major E. W. Beale, giving an account of the skirmish on the 4th instant.

CAMP COSUMNES, Nov. 4, 1850.

SIR: I have the honor to report to you of an action which took place this morning, about 4 o'clock, between the Indians and my command, in the bend of the south fork of the Cosumnes river. Owing to the roughness of the country, and the difficulty of crossing horses with any degree of rapidity encountered with provisions, &c., we have made good time retreat, with the exception of one, who was killed by Lieut. Col. L. H. McKinney. I regret to say that that officer was very dangerously wounded in the skirmish. One person, of the mounted company, was also slightly wounded.

We are fully satisfied that we are in the vicinity of a large force, and expect to come up with and punish them in two days, at the farthest.

Two sixties horses were taken, and from what information we can gather, they doubtless have a large quantity of stolen animals.

I have the honor to subscribe myself, &c.,

E. W. BEALE, Major Comdg.
To Col. Wm. Rogers,
Comdg. El Dorado Co. Forces.

CALIFORNIA POLITICIANS

There are some people in this country who have a most unenviable party feeling left to make them the wish to know what the political complexion of the next Legislature will be. In order to oblige such people, we have taken considerable pains to learn the politics of the members elect, and all we can learn from the returns of the election has been published. In doing this we despair of success, as we are goaded by color papers, and thus have our statements settled. This has been the case, except with one party paper, which gathered up our statements, declared them bombings, and while it professed to understand the subject entirely, it dared not venture particulars. The inference is that it don't know its own mess, or else that members elect have not all decided what principles to advocate in California. We incline to think the latter is the difficulty, and we intend to look after the men used to prove that an old politician can be trusted with the convenience on a new platform in this new country, and would accordingly cause serious a member elect yesterday from one of the upper counties, and he took the liberty of asking his politics. He answered that he was a Whig, but he disliked about for a long time on the subject, and was neither democrat or congress, and when he was a candidate he was not pledged to any to define his position on anything, but knew that a majority of the Assembly would be Democrats. Now, and he, "I have been to the people, and I know their interests; does that compel me to vote with any party?" Webster, Cass, or Old Bullion? No, sir, I am a Whig, and will be democrats"—for I'll be hanged if I can tell. I have no pledges to the leaders of both parties, but they don't know the points of the compass, and I am not sure but one other. But we shall see does that compel me to vote with any party to conviction, whenever an issue presents itself."—Sac. Transcript.

HEALTH OF STOCKTON

It is with much pleasure we are able to announce that for the last ten days there has been no new cases of fever, or bilious remittent in the city. The disease made its appearance in the early part of the month, among the Mormon population, who live in an exposed situation without shelter, and upon diet, which is not calculated to the most healthy character. On Sunday last there was a death from fever, but since then it has gradually disappeared, until at present we consider the city quite healthy. This is another evidence of the healthy nature of the climate. The cases whenever has been taken to protect the city against the approach of this dread contagion, by the use of fires kept burning around us with dead animals, the use of chloride of potash, chloride &c., and the channel in the very heart of the city, are a complete obstacle for all the spoiled provisions and animals from our streets and remains; these should in the course of a few days be removed, to engender disease, but our atmosphere is fortunately so pure that it cannot long remain to infect it to keep the pestilence away.

A number of the citizens of Stockton are returning to their homes from the ravages of the disease in their town, and we rejoice that we have so healthy a haven to welcome them to. They are safe in Stockton or any portion of our unbilious district.

TERRIBLE DISEASE.—The Richmond Enquirer contradicts the rumor, so far as it relates to Virginia, that the Governor of Texas applied to several Southern States for assistance and against the General Government.

BEAUTIFUL GOLD RUN DOG GOING.

JENNY LIND

SLIPPERY GENTLEMEN.—The other day a miner entered one of the Jew clothing stores and purchased some articles, for which he paid the sum of $20. Upon the counter lay a roll of the gold, offered $17 for the same, for all in the bag. The owner, not unwilling to accommodate the stranger, counted out the amount, and received the money. Soon after the purchaser left the store, the owner discovered that the gold he had sold him was gilt. The Jew had purchased the gilded coin to be used in the manufacture of chains, and had palmed off the spurious article upon the miner. The latter was cognizant of the fact, and he let us in a possession, considering that there was gold in it. The Jew was quite aware, however, having had it in his hands, and said Mr. Mc. Kinney had put $300, and the quicker he got rid of it the better it would be for him. The Jew pondered, when the miner drew on God's creation, with bad as one dollars' worth. Of course no one can longer doubt the truth of the old gilded gold-ragged hen; and the only pity is, that the fowl on the present occasion was not one of the feminine species, as in that case it might have been a fortune to its owner.—Sac. Transcript.

FROM EL DORADO.—We are in possession of advices from Coloma up to November 6th. They contain nothing later than what has been published, except that after the five hour sermons all present have been mulcted in Placerville and Weberville, with cents, as dimes, as seasonal as driving the Indians into the mountains After the sermon arrested at Coloma of the congregation at which Col McKinney was controlling, sounds a shout "Fetching rules," in which the names of L. Wagner, P. Frost, and C. C. Baker were mentioned. The correspondent of the Courier rendered a verbatim of "Death on the Gridiron." [Transcript.

CHEERS.—On Saturday and Sunday we heard of ten or twelve cases of cholera in the outskirts of our town, among Mormons living in a very unhealthy locality. We hear of other shelter from the cold damp night air, consisting in a bed of a tree, and a meagre supply of blankets. We hope that the cases will be few, and not severe, but it is useless to conceive that mortality is not greater among those of us, who are comfortably rendered to the Custom Comfortable, and who take good care of ourselves.—Stockton Journal.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—Lawrence Wright, a native of Salem, Illinois, was found dead yesterday morning, in a wagon which stood at the corner of 2 and 14th streets. It appeared that he had been suffering from diarrhoea for three or four days past, during which time he had been in the wagon, without attendance or medical aid. The Coroner held an inquest over the body, and the jury rendered a verdict of "death from diarrhoea."—[Sac. Transcript.

CALIFORNIA SETTLERS

The best kind of population now in California are those who mean to make permanent settlements. Men who have left the States with their families, not only for the purpose of bettering their pecuniary condition, but also with a view of gathering comforts around them which they conceive were not attainable in the older States. This kind of population are locating most public lands and making improvements which will be advantageous, not only to themselves, but do much for the rapid cultivation of the large tracts of arable soil that are now unlet, not only in the valleys along our larger water courses, but also along those of more humble pretension.

The rolling nature of this country is such as to present irrigation except from the larger streams, whose extreme extents of land border; but even without this, large garden spots may be successfully cultivated, as has been proved by this spring's experience on ranches on Bear River, as well as near the South Fork of the American River The small extent of land which has been brought into cultivation, along the stream last named, is wholly sufficient to entitle it to the term of ranch; (which is generally understood as comprising a considerable extent of territory) yet such as has been brought under the influence of the plough, spade and hoe, has demonstrated quite clearly that the soil contains generating qualities, and the climate is not adverse to crowd of fructifying influences.

Several of the large mining towns in the east and north were dependent, in some degree, for their supplies upon the small tracts of land that had been taken up in the immediate vicinity of them. A few such ranches within a few miles from Placerville, and land was enclosed a few miles south-east of Weberville, which yielded a good supply of vegetables, and paid those engaged in the enterprise far better than the wages received by an ordinary miner. It was expected the coming season to find a small garden attached to each miner's cabin, and a limited amount of land, only a consumer, as previously, will be in part a producer.

This will not interfere to any great degree with the business of large producers; for the increase of population towns, and the diversity of labor in a general way will create a market quite adequate for the supplies that may be afforded.—[Sac. Transcript.

A man named Davis, who has a rancho and lives on the opposite side of the river, stabbed a man by the name of Wm. B. Kersey on the 4th inst., a few days above Sixth street, yesterday evening, causing almost instant death. The circumstances which enable to gather, it appears that Kersey and another person had left Sutter in the corral of Davis the day before, and yesterday a third person came along, claimed the mules and said they were stolen. Davis and the claimant crossed the river in a boat in search of finding the persons who had left the mules, and recognizing Kersey, charged him with having stolen them. A few words passed, and followed by blows. It appeared by testimony before the coroner that Kersey struck the first blow. After a few blows had passed the deceased, put his hand in his breast, and Davis, supposing he was getting a deadly weapon, drew a large knife and stabbed him in the left breast, when Kersey fell and in about twenty minutes expired. No weapons of any kind were found on his person.

Davis gave himself up to Justice Bullock, but that officer was compelled to hold over the case until this morning.

W. B. Kersey crossed the plains this year, he was twenty-five years old, and resided in Placerville, Sumner county, Texas.—[Sac. Transcript.

[7] We have lived to see neither of the wonders of the world, a real chinaman and a real Indian. It appears that an individual in the city by the name of Dr. Peter, a chirlatan for which he paid two dollars. He handed it over to the clerk of the Police Court, stating, Hossey, for the purpose of being killed and having the true's served up in the epicurean style. The cook received the doomed cock to be killed, and beheaded him. While cleansing the gizzard of the chicken, the cook's attention was attracted by a glittering dust, and after some search he gathered about seventy dollars' worth. Of course no one can longer doubt the truth of the old gilded gold-ragged hen; and the only pity is, that the fowl on the present occasion was not one of the feminine species, as in that case it might have been a fortune to its owner.—Sac. Transcript.

[7] A man named Wm. who has at present charge of the Custom House, called a man by the name of Wm. B. Kersey on a store, a few doors above Sixth street, yesterday evening, causing almost instant death. The circumstances which enable to gather, it appears that Kersey and another person had left mules in the corral of Davis the day before, and yesterday a third person came along, claimed the mules and said they were stolen. Davis and the claimant crossed the river in a boat in search of finding the persons who had left the mules, and recognizing Kersey, charged him with having stolen them. A few words passed, and followed by blows. It appeared by testimony before the coroner that Kersey struck the first blow. After a few blows had passed the deceased, put his hand in his breast, and Davis, supposing he was getting a deadly weapon, drew a large knife and stabbed him in the left breast, when Kersey fell and in about twenty minutes expired. No weapons of any kind were found on his person.

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WEEKLY PACIFIC NEWS.

THURSDAY MORNING, NOV 14, 1850.

J. WINCHESTER..................EDITOR.
H. L. WINANTS and C. M. BLAKE, *Assistants*

☞ The Office of Publication is on the second story of the building, in Montgomery street, occupied by Payne & Sherwood, Auctioneers, where advertisements and communications may be left. The management of the business of the establishment will be under the charge of Mr A. SHILLMAN.

☞ Thompson & Hitchcock, agents of Gregory's Express, corner of Wall and Pearl streets, New York, are authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions for the Pacific News

AGENTS FOR THE PACIFIC NEWS.—Col. Joseph Grant is an Agent for Sacramento City and the valley above.

D. H. Mason, Esq. will hereafter act for us in San Jose, to whom subscriptions may be paid.

MATTERS ON THE PACIFIC SIDE.

Since our last regular issue for the steamer of the 1st inst., nothing of particular interest has occurred to mark the progress of California. The cholera, the scourge that has visited almost every nation of the earth, has made rapid strides in some localities, and laid in the dust many a noble spirit endeared to home and friends by the strongest ties. In our own city, since its first appearance, some three weeks since, the number of deaths have been about one hundred and thirty-five, while at Sacramento the bill of mortality has been much greater, reaching several hundred, and perhaps one thousand. We are glad to have it to say, that the scourge is abating, and that the deaths in either city does not now average over eight or ten per day, This intelligence will be received with pleasure by thousands of friends in the Atlantic States.

This immense bill of mortality has prostrated, or in a great measure, injured the business of the large cities, and consequently has effected every locality. Trade generally has been dull. The markets are well supplied, at prices very moderate.

During the approaching winter, a much larger number of miners will remain in the mountains, than ever before, and consequently more gold will be taken out than during any previous winter season. Heretofore the miners have generally sought the populous cities and towns for comfortable quarters, but they have now their supplies with them, and will have the advantage of being on the ground early in the spring, besides, in most instances, paying their expenses during the winter.

Much attention is now being paid to quartz mining. The Mariposa mines are yielding a good return for the labor performed, notwithstanding the machinery in operation is not of as powerful a kind as is desirable for the proper crushing of the rock. Within a short time past, however, another quartz vein of exceeding richness has been discovered between the South Fork of the Feather and the Yuba rivers. An assay has been made of pieces of quartz in which no gold was visible to the naked eye, and the yield was equal to thirty-seven and a half cents for each pound of the rock, Heretofore the mines have only been *scratched over*, scientific mining has just commenced. When fully under way, and the requisite amount of capital actively employed, the results will be even more wonderful and astonishing than has been the golden stream of riches which we have already sent forward to the Atlantic States and the Old World

An extra session of the State Legislature is still under advisement, and not altogether improbable The necessities of the State demand it, and we are in hopes that it will be called by the Executive.

The news by the last mail from the States, that Benicia had been created by Congress a port of entry for California, has called forth much discussion, and no little astonishment. We have only to say, that we yet hope that Congress will so far yield to the wishes and opinions of the people of California, as honestly expressed through their representatives, as to make the collection district bill in accordance therewith.

An account of the Indian difficulties, farther up the country, will be found in this edition of our paper.—Although at present somewhat annoying, and having the effect to retard mining and business in that particular locality, we do not regard the matter as particularly alarming or serious.—Several skirmishes have taken place, with but the loss of two or three lives on either side. Against any well organized force, the Indians could not hold out a day,

EXPRESS ARRANGEMENTS.—Mr. J. W. Gregory sends by the steamer Tennessee, to-morrow, a special messenger, who will take charge of all packages and treasure.

In addition to his other extensive express arrangements here and in the States, Mr. Gregory has established an agency in Honolulu, with a semi-monthly communication, and also at Portland, Oregon, to which point he will send by every steamer. He is also making arrangements for establishing a branch of his house at Canton, China.

CLERKSHIPS.

Our remarks yesterday morning, in regard to the appropriating $5000 for clerk hire for sundry officers, has been construed into a general opposition to the whole system of clerkships. This was not the intention, nor is it our views of the matter. The Recorder should have a clerk, and we have no doubt the present capable officer occupying that post, earns every dollar of his money. The Mayor should also have a clerk, at a fair salary, and equally so, the City Attorney. No perquisites whatever attach to his office. The salary fixed by the Common Council is all he gets, and that is paid in scrip, held at a ruinous discount. The office has no doubt deprived him of a large amount of business. If transacted for other parties it would have amounted to five times the salary named, even though that were paid in cash. The land and water lot suits of the city alone have required the devotion of a large share of the time of the Attorney, in addition to the immense amount of other business which has devolved upon him, and it is probably just and right that the Common Council should make a liberal appropriation for clerk hire for this officer. Thus far he has paid a clerk out of his own pocket.

But a clerk for the Street Commissioner, is quite another affair, $5000 is of itself a good salary, but when an officer gets $8000 in addition, with office rent and the *et ceteras* free, it seems too much like squandering the the people's money.

While upon this subject, we will say that we were not aware that the ordinance creating the office of Street Commissioner's Clerk was passed a long time since. The mischief has already been done, if any attaches to the creation of the office, but the principle remains, the same. We are in favor of an economical administration of the city government, and whenever we think there is an unnecessary expenditure we shall say so, whether it effect political friends or foes. We do not oppose Mr. McCarthy more than any other man. Personally we have much respect for him, and should regret any ill feeling that might arise on account of a free expression of opinion on our part.

HEALTH IN THE MINES

Almost every day brings to us some familiar face of a friend that we have not seen before for months, or perhaps for a year or more One of these saluted us yesterday morning in the person of D. B. Woods, who has been the past year in the southern mines, and mostly on the Tuolumne. Mr. W. parted with us at Cape San Lucas, May 19th, 1849, since which we had not before seen his smiling face. He appeared the picture of blooming health, and we have been surprised to remark the same in the case of most of our friends who have visited us from the mines In fact, from all sources of information, we are inclined to believe, that for the past year the health of those in the mines has been fully as good as that of any in California. And such we believe it will continue to be. That the mountain air should produce sickness, if those who live in the mountains partook of wholesome food, we do not imagine. But alas! the nutrition of the sick miner is deficient Very little suitable provision for sickness exists in the mines; and when once taken ill, but little aid can be afforded him.

Mr. Woods informs us that in consequence of this, several of those who were near him on the Tuolumne this past season, have died. He had himself assisted in performing the last sad offices for eight who have deceased in his vicinity.

Mr. Woods has in his possession many interesting memoranda of his life in the mines for the past sixteen months, some of which we are hoping he may be willing to give to the public before he leaves us for his home in the Atlantic States. To a highly cultivated mind, he has united a deep love of nature, and an extensive knowledge of mankind We are sure Mr Colton's experience of a miner's life would be quite lacking when compared with that which Mr. Woods might be able to give the reading public.

THE CHOLERA.—The precautions which have been taken in reference to this disease, have already almost caused it to disappear from among us. Thanks to our Board of Health, and careful physicians, we believe that no further ravages may be apprehended from it, if suitable care be continued to be exercised.

THE ILLUSTRATED NEWS.—The fifth number of this sheet has just been issued There are several finely executed engravings, and altogether it is exceedingly desirable to send to friends in the States. The price of each number has been reduced to fifty cents. It can be had at Cock & Lecount's, in Montgomery street.

ADMITTED TO PRACTICE at the present session of the District Court of the Eighth Judicial District, Hiram C. Hodge, of Nevada City, George Rowe, of Downieville; John H. Mitchell, of Rough and Ready; and J. B Rosborough, of Marysville.

WHO IS MR. GRUBY?

It is astonishing what a well-informed class of men the editorial fraternity of England are. The solemnity with which they occasionally treat upon common place matters pertaining to other countries, and the ridiculous blunders made by them respecting men and things in the United States, are exceedingly rich. The following specimen from the *Athenæum*, a leading literary Journal, must have taken down the modesty of the editor of the New York Tribune several feet, for it is certainly "a first rate notice," and by a most enlightened London critic, too:

"*Hints Towards Reforms*—By Horace Gruby.—Mr. Horace Gruby is a name beginning to be heard on this side of the Atlantic. In his own country he is well and honorably known as a man of letters—the son-in-law of Bryant, and editor of a high class paper in New York. The 'Hints' now published consist of a number of lectures, essays and orations, somewhat in the manner of his countrymen, but with fewer of his faults 'Organization of labor,' if we may take Mr. Gruby as a sample of his order, is making progress in the United States; as, indeed, it is in our own country, faster than they who do not minutely watch the tendencies of opinion are at all aware. On the whole, we have read Mr. Gruby's orations with pleasure. Their literary merits are unequal,—but there is always a mine of good sense and wise counsel in them."

OUR POLICE.—We have several times of late been inclined to say a few words respecting this important and useful class of our city officers On both occasions of public display which have taken place recently in this city, we were, in common with many others of our fellow citizens, much gratified by the fine appearance of the body of the Police as seen in the processions. Their whole bearing was in the highest degree manly and respectable.

By the active services of our policemen, a large number of those who would otherwise set all laws at defiance and prey upon the community, are kept at bay and often brought into custody for their misconduct. By night and by day, they are on duty, while others asleep or awake, are at their ease and in safety in consequence of such exertions. The rainy season, now nearly at hand, will add to the amount and the severity of the labors performed by the police force of the city, and should be provided for by giving them satisfactory pay and quarters.

The present station house beneath the City Hall, is altogether inadequate to the purpose for which it is used, and ought to be removed In the rainy season, it will be far worse! When the jail is to be completed, no one can tell, and meantime things will naturally become worse instead of better

Another evil justly to be complained of by those connected with this service, is the inadequate pay. It being only in scrip, which has hitherto been far below par value at which they receive it, their pay has been of little value. The carpenter receives more than they All others possessed of abilities equal to those necessary to them, have been receiving more than they, and in *cash*; while they are compelled to await for months the amounts due them to be paid in cash, or to sell their scrip at a ruinous depreciation.

A GORGEOUS SIGHT.—The New York Commercial Advertiser has a letter, dated "Niagara Falls, Sept. 14th," from which we make the following extract:

"It is now half past 10 o'clock, P. M., and I have just returned from one of the most gorgeous sights I ever beheld—the lunar bow. I was sitting and conversing with Col. Bruce, when intelligence was brought that the lunar bow, in all its splendor, was to be seen We proceeded to the Table Rock, where one of the most magnificent sights presented itself that human eye ever looked upon.

A bow of great brilliancy spanned the Falls, resting on the water on the south side, and its northern arc extending on Lundy's Lane. The moon was just at that altitude which made the sight most magnificent. A person might be at the Falls a hundred times and not be so highly favored as was our party A large number of gentlemen saw it, but only one lady had the courage to venture down, and she was the wife of the military secretary."

THE WEATHER.—We know "the weather" furnishes a prolific topic for paragraphs, but we do insist upon it that such pleasant days and glorious moonlit nights are no where to be found in equal perfection of beauty to those we are now enjoying in California. If the gold mines *should* happen to give out, as is predicted by croakers on the Atlantic side, we shall still have left as delightful and healthy a climate, as fertile and romantic valleys, as wildly picturesque and gigantic mountains, as can be elsewhere found upon the "round globe." This will be some comfort, certainly.

MORTALITY REPORT FOR SACRAMENTO CITY.

We cut the following from the Transcript of Tuesday:

We alluded several days since to our not having it in our power to report the deaths which occurred at the city and cholera hospitals, from the 1st to the 3d inst. inclusive. We however promised at the time to give them. The following is the list:

Nov. 1, S Oses, 22, Conn, diarrhea
" J Evans, 25, Ohio, billious fever
" S Church, 25, Ill, intermit'nt fever
" Lewis Ranbo, 23, Ind, cholera
" 2, Alex Mills, 21, Ireland, do
" Wm Graves, 22, Virginia, do
" Wm Darton, 44, England, do
" Nich Kennedy, 23, Ireland, do
" James Boyd, 31, Ireland, do
" S Heinrich, 28, Germany, do
" Thomas Ward, 21, Ohio, do
" John S Germain, 48, Penn, do
" Wm B Boyd, 64, Virginia, do
" Philip Bowers, 30, Germ'y do
" Fred Kaster, 21, Germany, do
" Alex Wilson, 26, Indiana, do
" Wm Smith, 22, Ohio, fever
" John Washington, 22, Penn, fever
" 5, Albert Schenket, 48, Mo, cholera
" John Hill, 18, Ohio, do
" John Watson, 24, Ohio, do
" Daniel Minard, 35, Illinois, do
" Robert L Ward, 26 Ind, diarrhea
" John Becialayer, 41, N Y, do
" John Sauer, 40, Michigan, do
" Wm R Kelley, 26, Mo, dysentery
" Justin Bulls, 35, Mass, cholera
" Bar Coyle, 40, Wis, do
" Dan Melton, eld, 25, N C do
" George S Jacobs, 37, Ct, do
" James A Hill, 26, N Y, do
" Chas L Wilbur, 40, Prussia, do

The following is a continuation of the regular list, from the records kept by E. S Youmans, Undertaker:

Nov 9, J D Nicholas, 35, N Y, scurvy
" Sam A Padon, 23, Illinois, cholera
" David Soper, 27, Mich, conges fever
" 10 Henry W Peckwell, N Y city, fever
" Col Wm P Penniston, 38, Mo, do
" John Leggage, 32, N Y city, cholera
" John Hardy, 21, Ohio, do
" 11 Camph Covey, 40, Ill, conges fever
" C Johnson, 29, Mass, do
" J W Wilson, Cra'fd co, Ill, cholera
" A Moy, diarrhea,
" Daniel Clark, cholera
" Geo Martens, do
" Wm Mills, do
" P P Maybell, 36, Thomasville, Ga
" Henry E Morse, 7 mo, California
" John H Spies, 28, N Y city, cholera
" Jerome Durfee, 22, N Y, diarrhea

From the record kept by J. W. Hansel & Co, Undertakers:

Nov 10, Geo D Butler, 31, New York
" 11, Mr Phillips, 24, Mass
" 11, Ferd Leinmeyes, 22, Germany
Wm Smith, Weston, Mo, cholera

Of the above only two were from the cholera hospital and eight from Sacramento hospital, This report is certainly very cheering, and we trust that in a few days we shall not have a single case of cholera to report,

MARRIED

In this city, on the 13th inst, by Rev Albert Williams, Capt John Curtis, of the ship Howard, to *Miss* Letitia Bammer, late of New Orleans, La.

Also on the same occasion, by the same, *Mr* David Rattray, of this city, to *Miss* Eliza Crocker, late of New Orleans, La

[With the above annunciations, we received a bountiful supply of wedding cake.]

Nov 8th, by the Rev O Wheeler, Thos A Davis to Elizabeth B Walker

At the Mission Dolores Mr Robert Edmonds, of New York, to Miss Mary Reese of New Orleans

DIED

[*Reported for the Pacific News by N. Gray City Sexton, Sacramento street*]

Josiah Morgan, Syracuse, N Y cholera
Dr Chas Barnes, 35, Louisiana, do
Francis P Reynolds, 24, Maine do
John Donivan, 34, Ireland do
Peter Carnow, 48, Mass do
Bernardo Alvinos, 44, Belgium, intemp'nce
Andrew Able, chronic diarrhea
Wm Davis, 26, Scotland diarrhea
M Raynor, 30, New York city, cholera.
Stephen Hill, 43 do State do
Wm O Neil.
Martin O'Neil

[*From the Picayune*]

John Rennely, 32, Ireland, cholera
Adolphe Delaruelle, 30, France, typh fever
George Smith, Nova Scotia, 40, cholera
Ephr B Stevens, 49, Maine, phrenetus
James T Paul, 45, N Bedford, diarrhea
Wm Verling, 27, Illinois, cholera
Capt Skeats, Philadelphia

On the 3d instant at Benicia, of an affection of the brain, Charles H Fordham, aged 34, son of Austin Fordham, of Huntington, L I

On the 27th ult, on upper Forks of Yuba river, George W Hand, aged 23, son of ex-Ald Hand, of Albany

In Sacramento city, 8th inst, of cholera, Dr George W Held, 34, a native of Russia, but recently of Mississippi

[Communication]

In this city, of cholera, Mr Jos B Williams, son of Col Abram W of Newburyport, Ms, aged 34 —His loss is deeply deplored by a large circle of friends whom his polished manners, intellience and virtues had drawn around him through life On the same day, of the same disease, Mr. Henry S Carr, of the same town, aged 38 —For many years a merchant of great activity, the deceased is well known and esteemed in Boston and its vicinity On the 1st, at Stockton, of the prevailing epidemic, Capt Steph C Goodwin also of Newburyport, 51 —Strict integrity and industry marked his life The relatives and friends of the above-named dead, are tendered the sympathy of many friends in this city J H

CHOLERA IN THE MINES.—We have seen persons from various portions of the mines, dependent upon this city for supplies, from whom we learn that the cholera has spread to but a very limited extent. A few cases have occurred at Nevada City, Rough and Ready, and some other towns, but to no considerable extent. It seems now altogether probable that the cholera will soon entirely leave California. [Sac. Times.

"THE PIONEER."—We are requested by a friend to make inquiries for this little craft, which left New Orleans on the 13th of June last, to come to California, via Lake Nicaragua, The passengers and schooner have not recently been heard from, and from the difficult nature of the voyage, some anxiety is already felt for their safety.

THE WORLD GROWING RICH AT THE EXPENSE OF CALIFORNIA.

We cut the following paragraph from the N.Y. Herald, Sept. 28th:

"By an estimate which approaches very near the truth, it is calculated that the yield of the California gold for the last 12 months, has amounted to the immense sum of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars, and that the product for the year which will expire in the month of September, 1851, will not fall much below three hundred millions of dollars The addition of such an immense sum to the circulating medium throughout the world, could not but exercise an influence on the comparative value of the precious metals Its effects are even now partially apparent to the political economist, and to the merchant and capitalist Money abounds in England and the United States In the former country it is actually a drug in the market, and here it is proportionally abundant The constant supply of gold from California has stimulated industry as well as commerce, and opened new channels of activity and enterprise. It has worked a palpable change in New York as may be seen in the increased importations from abroad of silks, satins, laces, and other articles of luxury, to the value of many millions of dollars It is seen, also, in the large sums expended by our citizens in enjoyment. We have six or seven theatres in full blast, all of which are filled nightly, besides concerts and other amusements too numerous to mention. It is observed, also, in the advanced prices of real estate, houses and tenements, and in every thing else."

While this enormous production of gold is enriching the world, the country bearing it has, because of the tardy movements of the general government, struggled through difficulties which no other country could surmount. Thus far, California has been a mere nominal portion of the United States, outside her laws, beyond her protection, but within the reach of the long fingers of the national treasury, which have been thrust into our pockets to take from us our sustenance. Look at the wealth that California has been forced to throw into the laps of her neighbors! One hundred and fifty millions of dollars in twelve months—one hundred and fifty millions! And because government has refused us a mint, we have been compelled to part with this enormous amount of gold at sixteen dollars an ounce, when every ounce was worth over eighteen dollars. The difference between the actual value of this gold and what we have been forced to sell it for, is over eighteen millions seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars! This $18,750,000 is a total loss to California, and in consequence of the premium which gold commands in the Atlantic States, the whole $150,000,000 has passed out of the country, when the greater part would have been invested here if we were allowed to make our own coin out of our own material, and realize its true value.

—But we will confine ourselves for a moment to the $18,750,000 which California has clearly lost. This has been effectually a direct tax of twelve and a half per cent. upon every dollar the miner, laborer, or mechanic has produced in the country. Add to this, that we have paid an impost duty of twenty per cent. upon all the flour and other necessaries received from foreign countries,—that our state, county and municipal governments are supported by additional direct taxation, and if the world is not astonished at what California has patiently stood up under, then wonders are at an end. Money may be a 'drug in the markets' of Europe and the Atlantic States, but in California, the very source of money, we find the market drained semi-monthly. We find interest ten per cent. a month, and money hard to raise at that. The effect of this constant exportation of gold is most disastrous to the interest of our young and undeveloped State, and yet we have no power to apply the remedy. Nothing but the establishment of a mint among us can permanently relieve us of our periodical financial embarrassments, and Congress alone has power to supply the desideratum. It is no great thing to pass a bill providing for our wants in this respect. Let Congress spend two hours on the subject, and the work is done. And yet, for the want of this trifling attention from the government bound to protect us, we have in the last twelve months lost over $18,750,000. Considering the embarrassing questions that have distracted Congress, we can make some allowance for past remissness of duty toward us. But by the last mail, we have reason to believe the mint bill has been postponed till another session. There can be no good excuse for this further delay. The sectional difficulties of the country had passed away. Congress was free to act on the subject. The failure to do so, was sheer neglect of duty, and for the want of a few hours' legislation, California may lose $18,000,000 more.

[Sacramento Transcript.

PROCLAMATION!!!

The Governor of the State of California, to all to whom these presents may come; Greeting:

In compliance with the long established and appropriate custom of our fathers, as well as in accordance with his own feelings, the undersigned, Governor of the State of California, hereby recommends that Saturday, the thirtieth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, be set apart and observed by the people of California, as a day of solemn thanksgiving to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, for the unnumbered blessings bestowed by Him upon our young State and people; and especially for our admission into the happy family of States.

Given under my hand, at the Pueblo de San Jose, the fourth day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, and of the Independence of the United States, the seventy-fifth.

PETER H. BURNETT.

LATER FROM THE INDIAN WAR

Col. Rogers, the well known sheriff of El Dorado county, arrived in our city last night, direct from the scene of difficulties. He states that the disturbances are of no light nature, but that such is the condition of things that promptness of action is requisite. The troops who had been collected on the spur of the moment, have had already four serious skirmishes, besides several others. Although sufficient in number they are not properly armed, and are out of provisions.

Col. Rogers has come down to confer with the Governor upon steps proper to be taken.

Our last news was of the skirmish in which Lieut. Col. McKinney was mortally wounded. Col. Rogers states that upon reception of the news of Col. McKinney's death, he pushed immediately on with his own command after another party of indians, who had committed depredations near Johnson's Ranch the day before. Indians were found and followed till dark. Rogers' party then encamped, and started again at daylight on towards Park Valley, near a place where it was supposed the Indians would be found. On arriving at this spot it was evident from the remains of fires that the Indians had recently been there, but none were to be seen.

Col. Rogers states that the Indians are collected in parties, headed by white men, and that they are scattered all over the country between the South Fork of the American and the Forks of the Macosumnes. [Sac. Trans.

ON THE WAY.—A very respectable man says that *those Indians* are really coming to take this town. He got in from somewhere in the back country on Saturday, and reported the exciting intelligence pretty thoroughly, so perhaps it is news to few now. The greatest apprehension does not prevail, and revolvers have risen "ne'er a dime." The story runs that 4000 were seen encamped together within twenty miles of Sacramento. This is just ten times as many Diggers as ever were known to be together before, even including the women and children in a rancheria, and they must mean something very dreadful. As they will surely get hungry, we would advise the merchants to send out some provisions, under a flag of truce. [Times.

Jenny Lind Bedsteads—We learn by the papers, that an invoice of 'Jenny Lind Bedsteads' has just been received by a commercial house in San Francisco. While this Jenny Lind mania is abroad, it is expected that some people will call their babies, horses, dogs and pets in general, after the name of this distinguished woman. But to make a piece of furniture notorious by appropriating for it such a name, is coming down from the sublime to the ridiculous with a vengeance—it is absolute cruelty to the feelings of a modest, noble-hearted young lady. We suppose it will soon become customary in eastern cities, to have houses furnished with Jenny Lind bedsteads, Nightingale sofas, Swedish carpets, and Miss Bremer crockery. What a progressive people we are! [Sac. Trans.

JENNY LIND.—Our Steamer paper will be embellished with the only portrait of Jenny Lind ever published in California.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 13, 1850

THE SUPERIOR COURT.

The "City Official Press" affects to be "not a little surprised that the Government Organ should at this late day appear so decidedly and violently opposed to the longer continuance of the Superior Court." Whether the reasons which actuated the legislature in the creation of this court were sound or not, we maintain that it was never necessary, and is a useless expense upon the city Treasury, already burdened beyond its ability to meet by a course of lavish expenditure on the part of the Common Council. Honest Iago always had a *motive* to impute as the governing principle of action in others:—*he* was ever above suspicion; *he* was pure-hearted in word and deed. If the "official press" feels bound by its "contract" to defend prodigal appropriations of the public money, it may do so; but for ourselves we are determined to advocate a just economy in the administration of government and a responsibility to the people for all acts of official incumbents. There has been too much of a disposition in California legislation to *create* places for hungry aspirants for honor and profit. We need not say that the result of this system is to drain the very life-blood from the city of San Francisco. Needless offices and enormous salaries have imposed a weight of taxation upon our citizens greater than any other community in Christendom was ever called upon to bear. Already there has been issued nearly $800,000 of city scrip, a large portion of it not redeemable, and several hundred thousand more will soon be required to meet the extraordinary expenditures now authorized, and daily being incurred. Never has a population of thirty thousand souls had to support such an enormous "civil list" as that of this city, and in asking for the abolition of a Court proved not to be required by the necessities of the people, we are performing a simple duty, in the which consists our only reward.

It is possible that the amount of expense of the Superior Court to the city may have been overrated by us upon data furnished by the remarks of members of the Common Council; but even those who maintain the necessity of its continuance admit that there is an excess of expenditure over the revenues—in other words, that a large amount is paid per annum by the city in order that cheap means of litigation may be furnished to those who are never content unless engaged in the turmoils of the law.

Towards the officers of the Court we have ever had, and still have, the most friendly feelings. It is, however, for the people to say whether they are content to sustain a superfluous tribunal in order to enjoy the pleasure of allowing gentlemen to be subsisted at the public crib, and affording a better field for "parties litigant." For ourselves we can never consent to the imposition of unnecessary burdens upon the people such as those of this State are now laboring under. In the present ruinous system of taxation, the prosperity of the country must be seriously impaired; and the sooner a more economical administration of public affairs is adopted, the better for the development of the resources of our young State.

More Offices.—The Common Council seems disposed to deal liberally with the city offices. They have already given the Recorder a clerk at $5,000 per year, the Comptroller a clerk with a like salary, and now it is proposed to allow $5,000 to the City Attorney, and $5,000 to the Street Commissioner, for "clerk hire." But while they are doing all this, they neglect to pass the bill creating the office of Mayor's clerk, and granting a salary appropriation. They should just as soon vote each one of their own Board a clerk, as to allow the Street Commissioner to have one. They have no business to do anything of the kind. That officer gets a right snug salary now, with sundry prigginge, pickings and perquisites, "stealings in," and appropriations, and now to give him $5,000 more for clerk hire, which of course goes into his own pocket, is worse than foolish—it is criminal. An *hombre* was yesterday circulating a petition to furnish him with a washer-woman and mint juleps'—a proposition quite as sensible as allowing him $5,000 pickings in addition to those which belong legitimately to the office, to say nothing of the chances for altering grades and farming out the contracts. We have got a good deal more to say upon this and kindred subjects, *poco tiempo*.

That Baby.—The announcement was made a few days ago, that the city had "got a baby!" The Board of Assistant Aldermen indefinitely postponed the resolution to authorize the city to take charge of it. It is hardly legitimate treatment.

Board of Health.—Cases of cholera in San Francisco reported up to yesterday noon, . . 23

Deaths, . . . 17

Number of burials from cholera, by Mr. Gray, City Sexton, since October 20th, is 123.

MORAL CHANGES.

One of the most decided effects of the gold mania upon those who have come to California, has been to create a wide-spread and deeply felt *distrust of mankind*. There has been so much villany practised by those whose position enabled them to do it, that almost every one suspects his neighbor. Placed in smaller communities at home, and protected in the same by all the safeguards of religion and law, those who came hither to acquire fortune, threw off all restraints, which would embarrass them in their single aim for wealth.

This condition of things has naturally produced the utmost callousness of feeling, and an almost entire indifference to the wants and woes of one's fellows. Take the single instance of the innumerable 'companies' or 'associations' formed in the old States for the purpose of 'mining' or 'trading in California,' and the workings of the whole system will be readily seen. Men came hither, in most cases, to make fortunes by 'hook or by crook,' in the shortest possible time; and each of them as had opportunity, began to try their dexterity even before they reached these golden shores.

Many a 'president or 'treasurer,' or other confidential officer of some 'company' enriched themselves in the outset at the expense of the poor devils who entrusted all interests to their hands.

Thus commenced the ground for distrust. And ever since it has been mastered on every hand. Schemes of aggrandizement on the part of the few and at the expense of the many, have been as diverse as the wits and cupidity of mankind; and at last the million, in pure self defence, have come to fear and distrust all. It was thought at first that moral principle and a strict construction of what is rectitude might, in coming to California, be safely laid aside. This was thought by many, a wild land; every man's hand would naturally be against his brother. Instead of its being, as it is, another great footstep in the progress of the human family, it was thought, by them, to be going back temporarily to a state of nature; that the power of the witty and the strong might here anew find their elevation above the multitude. That here under other skies, they could perpetrate crimes which would not bear the odium contained in their ugly names, as known at home. *Non mutant omnium, qui mare transcurrunt.* Some bad men, a few, come to California, and if the good have not become like salt which hath lost its savor, praised be God for the gifts of this grace.

The effect of all these moral changes on the future, we believe *will be good*. No man who has obtained a fortune by dishonest gains here—and there are but few of such—is going home to lead a happy life of virtuous respectability, as he vainly dreams. The crimes committed by those who come hither are to have an unenviable immortality in our future history, and the million will have gained both in wisdom and in virtue. The people of the United States can never go back again into the position they occupied in January, 1849. California, like the other great epochs in our past history, has resulted in a surprising march onward, and will serve to form one mark in the interval between our starting point and the goal.

Sales of Lumber.—We learn that quite a number of lots of lumber left in different part of the streets of the city, have of late been seized and sold for obstructing the same. This is right, in many cases. Six hours, we believe, is the limit to which lumber or goods may be allowed by law to obstruct the streets or sidewalks. If that time be exceeded, they may be sold and removed. If, however, the pile of goods or lumber be *changed* every twenty-four hours, the plea of nuisance will not hold, and hence it is that so many goods now encumber the sidewalks in Montgomery street · though if our memory and eyes do not deceive us, some of these have been piled up here a *leetle* too long.

Crib, Coin, and Gunpowder.—We learn that about 7 o'clock yesterday evening, a man living on Jackson street, near Stockton, discovered a youth engaged in close and intimate conversation with his wife, under circumstances calculated to excite his jealousy. He fired his pistol at the boy, as he was making his escape, but missed him. The ball passed through a partition, and near to an individual in the next room, wounding, in its progress, the hand of another person.

Dos Barrachos.—We saw, yesterday afternoon, two Mexican hombres, who were well nigh intoxication, striving to guide each other along the street. Of course they did not pull together well. One desired to go *por aqui*, the other *por alla*: and so they stood struggling. At last the stronger prevailed, and they went *por alla* to bite the dust and wallow on the ground. Intoxicating drinks appear to make the Mexican a fool rather than a madman.

THE YUBA MINES.

We have recently spoken of the mining interests of this region, and almost every day is bringing to hand more information of interest respecting them. It will be readily remembered by many of our readers, what throngs of people went to this river from February to May last. A large part of them located themselves on the Yuba and its tributaries, or on the neighboring streams of Feather and Bear rivers. A very large amount of gold has been taken out by this multitude of miners, although the average per man will not exceed wages at $8 or $10 per day. Yet this, it is presumed, is a larger sum than has been averaged by most of those at work in the placeres of the different streams of the gold bearing district.

We were much gratified the other day in meeting our old friend and *compagnon du voyage* over Mexico, Mr. Randolph Peters, of Philadelphia. Mr. P. arrived at Rose's Bar, to which his operations were mostly confined, in June, 1849. He was accompanied by a few followers, who engaged with him in the severe labors of mining for several months.

By the aid of what was thus acquired, Mr. P. set himself up in business as a merchant on the Bar, in November last, in which he continued till he left it for home a week or two since. By careful management and close attention to the state of the markets, as well as by keeping a very choice lot of goods, such as are most desirable for those in the mines. Mr. P. had by the end of March last collected together quite a snug fortune.

With the opening of the season business increased, and large numbers engaged in damming the Yuba at the upper end of the Bar, in order to direct the entire stream from its channel for more than half a mile. Mr. P.'s business became immense, and in the end his losses proved heavy also. The business of the Dam Company was badly managed. The stockholders quarrelled, idled away their time in gambling and story telling, or in drinking liquors, and losses to the amount of nearly $30,000 fell upon the business of his house, as a consequence.

The river proved rich in parts, but the inactivity of most of those engaged in working it, proved the ruin of all concerned. As usual, blame is imputed to different individuals, and more than all to the river, which deserves it least. The river is rich, and in parts very rich; but the excessive difficulty of damming it, and the impossibility of doing this with a large, unwieldy company of men, nearly blasted the prospects of all connected with it.

Mr. Peters left for home in the Antelope yesterday. We have known him long and well. In "times that tried men's souls," he has preserved our esteem, and few of those who came out to California, will have less reason than he to look back upon past transactions with regret. He carries with him the best wishes of nearly every one who knew him; and should he have occasion to return to our young State with his family, as we understand is likely, no one will be more welcome back. His name and character were equally well known and respected in Sacramento and in the mines, and of him it might hold true that "his word was always as good as his bond."

We learn from Mr. Peters, that a large population will winter in the mines on the Yuba, and that the prospects there for another year are by no means discouraging.

Chaplin, the Slave-Stealer.—One thousand of Mr. W. L. Chaplin's lady friends, in Western New York, have had a splendid silver pitcher made by Jones, Bell & Poor, of Boston, to be presented to Mr. C. 'in prison' at Washington. No more than ten cents was allowed to be given by any one subscriber, and the pitcher cost $100. This is rather a doubtful compliment to a man who lies in chains for violating the laws. Hot headed and zealous, anxious for a little 'bubble reputation' amongst his fellow abolitionists, Chaplin made an attempt to steal away certain slaves, and for it he deserves the lash, rather than a 'splendid silver pitcher.' Personally, we have an abhorrence of the slave system, and would sympathize with any well directed movement, originating in the proper quarter, for doing away with it. But we can never sympathize with any such effort as was made by this self-constituted martyr, Chaplin. He richly deserves all the punishment inflicted, provided the statements in regard to his agency be sufficiently established.

More Quartz.—We received some beautiful specimens from Thurman's vein a few days since. This rich deposite is near Burns' on the Mariposa road leading from Stockton, and is a spur branching out from the great mother vein of the Sierra Nevada ridge. The rock presented us by Mr. T. is equal in richness to any we have yet seen. [Stockton Journal.

THE BOUNDARIES.

As the newly acquired territory is at length definitely parcelled out and arranged, it may be well to state the boundaries of each separate jurisdiction. First, we have the boundary between Texas and New Mexico. It is believed that Texas will readily assent to it.

It begins at the intersection of the 100th parallel of longitude with lat. 36 deg. 30 m., and thence runs due West along said parallel of latitude to long. 103; thence south on said meridian of longitude to latitude 32; thence west along said parallel of lat. to the Rio Grande; thence southerly down the Rio Grande to the Gulf of Mexico.

Territory of New Mexico.—Beginning at a point on the Colorado river, where the boundary line with the Republic of Mexico crosses the same; thence eastwardly with the said boundary line to the Rio Grande; thence following the main channel of said river to the parallel of the 32d degree of north latitude; thence east with the said degree to its intersection with the 103d degree of lon. west of Greenwich; thence north with said degree of lon. to the parallel of 38th degree of north latitude; thence west with said parallel to the summit of the Sierra Madre; thence south with the crest of said mountains to the 37th parallel of north lat.; thence west with said parallel to its intersection with the boundary line of the State of California.

Territory of Utah.—Bounded on the west by the State of California; on the north by the Territory of Oregon; on the east by the summit of the Rocky Mountains; on the south by lat. 37 deg.

The acts of Congress providing for the organization of those Territories expressly stipulate that when admitted into the Union as a State, they shall be admitted *with or without slavery*, as their constitutions may prescribe at the time of their admission. They may each be divided into two or more Territories, should Congress so determine, or any portion of either or both of them may be attached to any other State or Territory of the United States, according to the judgment of the same authority.

State of California.—Bounded on the north by (lat. 42) Oregon Territory, on the west by the Pacific ocean, on the south by Mexico, and on the east as follows, viz: beginning at the intersection of lat 42 with lon. 120 thence running southerly along said meridian of longitude to lat 39, thence southeasterly in a straight line to the river Colorado, at the point where it intersects, lat. 35; thence down the middle of the channel of said River to the Mexican boundary.

Thus it will be seen that the State of California occupies all the Pacific coast from Oregon to Mexico, some 800 miles, with an average breadth of probably 350 miles. The Territory of Utah lies between the State of California and the Territory of New Mexico, but extends southward only to lat. 37. South of that parallel, the Territory of New Mexico extends to the State of California, Utah is, therefore, bounded south and east by New Mexico.

THE CELEBRATED MRS MILLER

Washington A. Bacon, of Detroit, writes the following interesting letter to the Vermont Family Gazette, Bellows Falls:

Detroit, Michigan, Sept 10, '50.

Mrs Miller has returned to her friends in this city. She states that it was her intention when she left the hotel at Niagara, to have thrown herself off the bridge which crosses over to Goat Island, just above the cataract, but on arriving at the place, she had not the courage to do it, "she was a coward on instinct." She had, previous to leaving the house, put her children to sleep, written letters to her parents, and one to the landlord, stating her intention and requesting them to be kind to her babes; she had also cut off her curls and left them with the letters, in a conspicuous place on the table. From that time to the present nothing positive has been heard from her. It was rumored that she had left the country with a gentleman, and was travelling on the continent of Europe. Her father, however, believed she was somewhere in the vicinity of Philadelphia, and spent several weeks in a fruitless search. Returning in June or July he died of a broken heart. Not long since a brother of her's died at Saratoga. His death, too, was undoubtedly accelerated by the same cause. He was a Captain in the Army. Her father was formerly a United States Senator. Learning the condition of her family, I believe she intimated to them by letter where she could be found, and her willingness to return. Accordingly a friend of the family went after her last week, and brought her home to mourn with her widowed mother over the ruin she had caused. Her children are with their father, Major Miller, somewhere at the South. She states, and I believe it is generally understood here, that domestic difficulties drove her to the rash act of leaving her children and destroying herself, and after shuddering on the brink of that awful gulf into which she dared not plunge, she changed her plan, and buried herself in a convent or nunnery near Baltimore. She positively denies having been in company with any gentleman, but found her way to the monastery alone, and which she left as pure as she entered. At any rate, she is now with her mother, who has received her with open arms.

A woman who loves, loves for life, unless a well founded jealousy compels her to relinquish the object of her affections. So says somebody.

A man who loves, loves for life, unless he alters his mind. So says somebody else.

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE.

We have already expressed our opinion at length several times relative to the erection of Benicia into a port of entry, and leaving Sacramento City in the back ground. The fact is, the business is here, and there is no more reason why our vessels should be stopped at Benicia, a locality where there is no business or call for merchandize whatever, than at Saucelito, Angel Island or the old Spanish fort at the mouth of the harbor. For our vessels have to pass those points, as well as a thousand others of equal mercantile importance with that spot where Benicia is laid out, and where Commodore Jones and other influential citizens own vacant house lots innumerable.—What perfect stuff to talk about the difficulties, the shoals and sunken rocks that lie in wait for unfortunate vessels attempting to get at the San Francisco wharves! When every one knows that for two years, hundreds of vessels sailed in and out from San Francisco without a pilot, and the instances were very rare indeed of one going ashore.

If any places should be made ports of entry above San Francisco, clearly those places should be Sacramento and Stockton, whether we take into consideration the geography of our State or the wishes or convenience of our populace. If we are to be merely ports of delivery, why then, since, owing to the real geography of our State, (not such as is represented to be the geography of California on the floor of Congress.) vessels cannot but pass directly by San Francisco, the placing of a custom house at Benicia is a sheer waste of public money.

The news we have received at the very latest hour gives us hope that the wishes of the people of California have been so far consulted by Congress, that San Diego, Monterey, San Francisco, Sacramento and Stockton have been erected into ports of entry. If this has not been done we trust the universal indignation at and reprobation of any other course, which the press of California has for the passed week or two given expression to, will have its proper effect in Congress.

The fact is, the people are indignant that a few speculators should succeed in holstering up, so far as Congress is concerned—a town which has, in California, become a bye-word—and in hampering those places marked out by nature for large cities.

We have received a paper from Senator Gwin, and we are happy to learn that he has taken a course in this matter which our people, from one end of the State to the other, applaud. But it really does appear as if, so far as the Senatorial delegation is concerned, he fought almost alone.

We want to send a man to Congress who is fresh from California, who understands our wants at the present time, and who will work for us as we believe Senator Gwin and Mr. Gilbert have worked. The great Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys, and the mines adjacent, should be represented on the floor of the Senate. And when we come to elect our representatives we will put one at least on the floor of the House. [Sac. Transcript.

Counterfeiting Tools.—The recent fire in Sacramento brought to light a complete set of counterfeiting apparatus. The *Times* says:

'The object of interest to the greatest number, however, was the coining machine and dies, all in first-rate working order, and evidently just used. The character of the composition metal found lying about, as well as the face of the dies, showed that the business had been suddenly interrupted. It is said several counterfeit coins of silver and gold were picked up early in the day, which is all very unlikely.'

The Cholera.—We believe that this disease, which was again creating alarm on Sunday, is mostly restricted in its operations, and we should not be surprised to hear soon that it has altogether disappeared from our midst. The charge that the press conceal the truth on this subject is too futile to be seriously denied.

☞ The N. Y. Tribune says that probably 800,000 baskets of peaches have been sold there the last season. Sixty-three thousand baskets were received on a single day.

☞ The steamship Asia, in one of recent passages across the Atlantic, was but five days out of sight of land.

SCRAPS.

When Nicholas Biddle, familiarly called Nick Biddle, was connected with the U. S. Bank, there was an old negro named Harry, who used to be loafing around the premises. One day, in social mood, Biddle said to the darkey—

'Well, what is your name, my old friend?'

'Harry, sir—ole Harry, sir,' said the other, touching his sleepy hat.

'Old Harry!' said Biddle, 'why that is the name that they gave to the devil, is it not?'

'Yes, sir,' said the colored gentleman, 'sometime ole Harry and sometime ole Nick.'

An Honest Debtor.—Mr. W. T. Bush, combmaker, of Northborough, seven years ago failed, and was obliged to settle with his creditors for 25 cents on a dollar, promising, if ever able, to pay the balance. On Tuesday he sent to each creditor the balance of his dues, with the interest due for the whole seven years. Mr. Bush has been during that time doing a fair business, though he met with somewhat of a loss by fire about two years since. [Boston Transcript.

Old Mrs. Partington says that when she was a gal, she used to go to parties, and always had a beau to extort her home. But now, says she, the gals undergo all such declivities; the task of extorting them home, revolves on their dear selves. The old lady drew down her specs, and thanked her stars that she had lived in other days, when men were more palpable in depreciating the worth of the female sect.

A Complete Sell.—A married man, whose habits are not very regular, one evening, while walking through the streets, encountered a lady whose walk and action encouraged him to address her. He was highly pleased at the impression he made, and forthwith offered her his arm to escort her home, which she accepted. After leading him around several squares, she finally brought up at his own house. It was his wife! [N.Y. Paper.

Professor W. R. Johnson stated, at the scientific convention, that the stone of which the Washington monument is built, is among the poorest building material to be found in the United States, that it sustains a pressure of only about two thousand pounds to the square inch, marble sustaining nine thousand pounds, and that if carried to the projected height, will fall by its own weight.

Major John H. Miller, of the U. S. Army, died at Fayette, Pa., on the 17th inst. He was the son-in-law of the late Hon. John Norvell, of Michigan, and husband of Mrs. Miller, who was said to have committed suicide at Niagara Falls, but since returned to the residence of her mother near Detroit.

An Irishman, who had just landed, said the first bit of meat he ever ate in this country was a roast potato—boiled yesterday. And if you don't believe me, I can show it to you, for I have it in my pocket

GREGORY'S EXPRESS.

THE CENTRAL OFFICE of this Express is permanently located in the thoroughly fire proof building (erected for and formerly used as a Bank,) 280 Montgomery street, San Francisco, from which the proprietor dispatches Daily Expresses as follows

At 4 o'clock every afternoon, by steamboat, to all parts of the Mines, and to Portland, Oregon, and Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, on the arrival of each steamer with packages from the States.

A Special Express Agent accompanies all our parcels direct to and from New York and New Orleans, over the Isthmus, thereby avoiding the delays which result from any other arrangement

Gold Dust by this Line to be insured and forwarded to all parts of the United States and Europe, from the following offices.

Sacramento City—corner J and Front streets, G E Clark, Esq, Agent

Marysville—Messrs Cheeseman Brothers, Agents.

Nevado City—T R. Johnson, Agent

Coloma—Dumwell & Nickels, Agents

Mormon Island—Miller & Co., Agents

Hangtown or Placerville—Wm Wadsworth, Agent

Honolulu, (Sandwich Islands)—Messrs. Mitchell & Hutchins, Agents

Portland (Oregon)—John Elliott, Esq., Agent.

Also, arrangements for a line to *Canton, (China,)* are in progress.

Messrs Thompson & Hitchcock, corner Wall and Pearl streets, New York, are General Agents for the Eastern and Northern States, to whom all persons in the Atlantic States having business will please apply

JOSEPH GREGORY, Proprietor,
280 Montgomery street, San Francisco.
e141t‡

COPARTNERSHIP—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of Cooke & Lecount, for the purpose of carrying on the wholesale and retail stationery business in general. They have leased the fire proof store in Wells & co's Buildings, Montgomery st, next door to Wells & Co's Banking House.

Wm. B. Cooke,
o1 tf J. J. Lecount.

ISTHMUS HOTELS.—Chagres, Cruces, Gorgona, and Panama

The "Irving House," at Chagres. Wallace W Williams, assisted by Hugh Miller.

The "Panama Rail Road Hotel," at Gorgona, under the management of A B Miller and J F Conger

The "American Hotel," at Cruses, under the management of E. E Folger and H. Miller, Jr.

The "United States Hotel," at Panama, under the management of Adrian B. Miller. o10 tf

[From the New Orleans True Delta.]

LAND TITLES IN CALIFORNIA.

The melancholy intelligence received by last mail from California, of the deplorable outrages at Sacramento city, originating in conflicting claims to the possession of the land included within the limits of that city, constituting what is known as Sutter's grant, together with the interesting nature of the question involved in Mexican titles, have induced us to enter upon an examination of the subject, with a view to the enlightenment of citizens interested in it, whether cis or transmontane residents. To this end, we avail ourselves of the kind offer of G. Schmidt, an able jurist, an accomplished scholar, and an indefatigable laborer in the field of ancient or neglected history, who has, with a promptitude and grace for which we are greatly obliged, handsomely undertaken to furnish a series of essays on the Land Laws of Mexico, including those of California, from and in advance of the publication of his elaborate work on Spanish Colonial Law, which will positively appear in the course of next winter. Of the character of this great production of Mr. Schmidt, we are able to speak in terms of unqualified commendation, and we have no doubt but that, when it does appear, it will be hailed as a most valuable accession to our legal literature.

One great advantage a publication of this character cannot fail to confer, will be found in the accurate history which it gives of the origin, nature and object of these grants, traced from the earliest days, and explained in accordance with the views that actuated and governed Spanish statesmen in their transactions with the colonies; and since the separation of the latter from the parent dominion, the principles of public policy which inculcated a continuance of the ancient practice. With this knowledge before them, no class of citizens can allege ignorance of the subject, nor be at a loss to form a correct opinion of the rights of parties claiming possession of immense tracts of territory, by virtue of titles thus conferred.

It is true, title documents may be spurious, or grants may be forfeited by reason of non-compliance with stipulations that accompanied their bestowal, but these are matters with which we have no concern and which litigants must determine for themselves, in the only correct mode, namely, a trial before the tribunals of the country. If Sutter has an indisputable claim—one based on documents veritable and recognized—to the land which is now the site of Sacramento city, nothing can be more clear, than that any attempt to occupy it contrary to his wishes, or to dispossess parties who have purchased in good faith from him, is in contravention of the laws of the land, of individual right, and of the faith of treaties, which bind us to respect individual property and the person of the citizen. If a contrary doctrine prevails, riot, tyranny and bloodshed would reign supreme; and not land alone, but every other species of property would be at the mercy of the strongest or more daring band, organized for the moment to plunder or destroy.

THE LAND LAWS OF MEXICO.

[From the forthcoming work of G Schmidt on Spanish Colonial Law, &c.]

Having in the preceding portions of this work exhibited the rise and progress of the jurisprudence of Spain and its colonies, and given, as I believe, an accurate outline of their civil law, I now proceed to the consideration of the rules which governed Spain, in the first instance, and afterwards Mexico, in the alienation of the public domain.

But inasmuch as this is a subject which has hitherto been little studied, and which is certainly, very imperfectly understood, it is necessary that I should offer some preliminary explanations, tending to develop the general policy pursued by Spain in disposing of the lands in her colonies.

At the end of the fifteenth century, when this Bull was published, nearly the whole christian world was catholic, and the Pope was the acknowledged head of the christian church. As vicar of Christ, it was considered his special duty to encourage the conversion of heathens to the true faith, and for that purpose, it had been generally believed, for centuries, that he had the power to dispose of the countries inhabited by heathens, in favor of christian princes. But independent of these considerations, the Papal See had already sanctioned the discoveries of the Portuguese by a similar Bull (granted by Martin V in 1420) and as a mere question of policy, it was, no doubt, prudent to obtain for the discoveries of Columbus the same sanction.

Be the motives of the Spanish monarchs what they may, it is certain that this confirmation of Alexander was subsequently constantly relied on and referred to in the colonial legislation of Spain, and furnished, at least ostensibly, the rules of policy by which nearly the whole of the public domain in Mexico was afterwards transferred to individuals.

It is this circumstance, which gives to this document its real value, and as it is besides, a curious monument of a remote age, which, as far as I know, has not yet appeared in an English dress, I have subjoined a translation of it:

This will necessarily divert our attention, for a short time, from the dry details of law into the more attractive field of history, which after all, if carefully explored, is the only safe guide in similar investigations.

Policy pursued by Spain in the alienation of Lands in her Colonies.

It is well known, that immediately after the discovery of America, and the return of Columbus to Spain, Ferdinand and Isabella requested the Pope to confirm them in the possession of their recent discoveries, and that Alexander VI, who then occupied the pontifical throne, granted their request, and by a bull, dated the 4th May, 1493, invested them with all the land discovered, or to be discovered, in the western ocean. (See Prescott's "History of Ferdinand and Isabella the Catholic," vol. 2, p. 172, 10th edition.)

We now smile at the incredulity which induced these powerful monarchs to suppose, that such an instrument could give any additional sanction to the claims already acquired by virtue of discovery.

The prevailing errors of an age, however, seldom fail to ascend even to the throne, and they rarely fail to exercise such an influence over the actions of the rulers of a nation, as compel them, even against their will, to yield obedience.

BULL OF ALEXANDER VI.

Alexander, Bishop, servant of the servants of God, to his illustrious and dearly beloved son in Christ, King Ferdinand, and to his much loved daughter in Christ, Isabella, Queen of Castile, of Leon, of Arragon, of Sicily and of Granada; Greeting with our apostolical blessing:

Among all human undertakings, nothing is more acceptable to God, and there is nothing we desire more ardently, than to see the Catholic Faith and the Christian Religion flourishing and extended in the present age, so as to save souls, and convert barbarous nations to our Holy Faith. Wherefore, as we, though unworthy, have, through Divine Clemency, been chosen to fill the Holy See of St. Peter, knowing that you, who are Kings and true Catholic Princes, as you have always been, and being well acquainted with your illustrious deeds, which are perfectly known already to nearly the whole world; and well assured, not only that you desire, but that you have endeavored with the utmost zeal and diligence, sparing neither labor nor expense, and exposing yourselves to dangers and even shedding your own blood to extend the true faith, to the propagation of which you have devoted for a long time your whole soul and your best efforts, as is manifest by the recovery of the kingdom of Granada, which, with so great glory to the Divine Name, you have delivered from the tyranny of the Saracens. Properly moved, therefore, and not without cause, by these considerations, we ought as a favor, and of our own free will, to grant you that, by which you may be induced each day, with a still stronger desire, to the honor of God, and the extension of the Christian empire, to prosecute your holy and laudable enterprise, which is so acceptable to the immortal God.

We have been informed, that you have for a long time intended to discover remote and unknown islands and continents, hitherto undiscovered, in order to reduce the inhabitants and natives thereof to the service of our Redeemer, and the profession of the Catholic Faith; but that being occupied in the recovery of the aforesaid kingdom of Granada, you have not been able, until the present moment, to carry on your holy and laudable intention; and that finally, after having, with Divine permission, recovered said kingdom, and being desirous of carrying your resolution into effect, you selected our beloved son, Christopher Columbus, a man capable, and well qualified for so great an undertaking, and provided him with ships and people suitable for such an enterprise, attended with great toil, expense and danger, in order that they might diligently search the Ocean for such remote and unknown continents and islands, not yet visited by any navigator; and that they, with much labor, under Divine favor, after employing the utmost diligence, have, in navigating the great Ocean, found certain very remote islands, and also continents, which have not hitherto been discovered by any one else, in which dwell many people, who live in peace, and who, as it is affirmed, go naked, and do not eat meat. And that, according to the information, these, your messengers have been able to collect, the people, who live in the aforesaid islands and continents, believe that there is one God, Creator of Heaven, and appear to be very apt to receive the Catholic Faith, and to be taught good manners, and that there is hope, with proper instruction, to introduce into the said countries and islands the name of the Saviour, our Lord Jesus Christ; and that the said Christopher Columbus has built a strong tower, in one of the principal islands, and garrisoned the same with certain Christians who had accompanied him in his expedition, instructing them to seek for other islands and continents, remote and unknown; and that in the said islands and continents remote and unknown; and that in the said islands and countries, already discovered, is to be found gold, aromatic plants, and many other things of great value, of different species and qualities.

Having maturely considered what precedes, and moved more especially by the desire to exalt and extend the Catholic faith, as behooves Kings and Catholic Princes, and actuated also by the example of your predecessors, of illustrious memory, it appears that you have resolved, with the favor of Divine Clemency, to subdue the said islands and continents, and the inhabitants and natives thereof, and convert them to the Catholic Faith. Hence, we, praising greatly the Lord for this your holy and laudable intention, and desiring that it may be duly carried into effect, and that the very name of our Savior may be planted in those countries; admonish you strenuously in the Lord, by the sacred baptism you have received, and by means of which you are bound to obey our Apostolic Orders, and by the Bowels of Mercy of our Lord Jesus Christ, we require you diligently, in whatever you undertake, to persevere in this enterprise and with a mind ready and zealous for the propagation of the true faith, induce the people who live in those islands and countries, to receive the Christian Religion; and in order that you may not be discouraged by dangers and toil, but preserve hope and strong confidence that the Omnipotent God will happily favor your undertakings, and in order that you may obtain the favor of Apostolic Grace, and thus act more boldly in this important enterprise, we have of our own free will, and not influenced by your petition, nor by that of any other person soliciting in your behalf, but from our pure liberality, our certain knowledge, and in the plenitude of our Apostolic Power, granted you all the islands and continents which you have discovered, or may discover towards the West and South, drawing and forming a line from the Arctic Pole, which is the North, to the Antartic, which is the South, whether these islands and countries have been discovered or are to be discovered towards India or in any other direction; which line is to be drawn at a distance from each of the islands, commonly known as the Azores, or Cape de Verd islands, at one hundred leagues towards the West and South. We also grant all the islands and continents which have been or may be discovered to the West and South of this line, and which were not in the actual possession of any other King or Christian Prince, on the birthday of our Lord Jesus Christ, just past, and which commences the present year, one thousand four hundred and ninety-three, when your messengers and captains discovered some of said islands; all of which is hereby granted and conceded with the authority of the Omnipotent God, by us, in St. Peter, and by virtue of the power we exercise as Vicar of Jesus Christ on earth, with full and absolute ownership of the Cities, Fortifications, Places, Towns, Rights, Jurisdictions, and everything thereunto appertaining, and belonging, by virtue of these presents, by which we give, grant, and assign them unto you, and to the Kings of Castile and Leon, your heirs and successors.

And we hereby name, constitute, and appoint you, and your aforesaid heirs, and Lord's successors, with full, free and absolute power, authority and jurisdiction over said islands and continents, declaring, however, that by this donation, succession and transfer, it is not to be understood, nor is it so to be interpreted, as to deprive any Christian Prince actually in possession of said islands and continents, on or before the aforesaid day of the Nativity of our Lord Jesus Christ.

We moreover order you, by virtue of the sacred obedience you owe us, and in conformity to the promises by you made, which your very great devotion and royal magnanimity will, we are well assured, induce you to fulfil, that you send to the said continents and islands, good men, fearing God, learned wise and experienced, to instruct the natives and inhabitants in the Catholic Faith, and to teach them good manners, and that they use all suitable diligence to accomplish this end.

And we hereby forbid every person, whatever may be his rank, even tho' a King or Emperor, and whatever be his state, grade, order or condition, under the penalty of excommunication *latæ sententiæ*, which he does immediately incur by disobeying this our order; from going either for the purpose of trading, or otherwise, without your permission, or that of your heirs, or successors, to the islands and continents, which may be found, whether discovered or to be discovered to the West and South, drawing and forming a line from the Arctic to the Antarctic Pole, whether such continents or islands be found or discovered towards India or in any other direction; which line is distant from the islands commonly known as the Azores, or Cape de Verd islands, one hundred leagues towards the West and South, as stated above; hereby annulling all Constitutions, Apostolic Ordinances, or other authority contrary to this; confiding in the Lord, the author of all good, of all Empires and Dominions, that he will favor your undertaking, if you prosecute your holy and laudable purpose, and that your labors and enterprizes will shortly end with felicity and Glory to Christian nations and prosperity to yourselves.

And inasmuch as it would be difficult to carry these presents to all the places where it may become necessary to exhibit the same, We desire, and of our own free will, and certain science ordain, that copies hereof, attested by the signature of any Notary Public thereunto required, and countersigned with the seal of some Ecclesiastical Dignitary, or Ecclesiastical Corporation shall be entitled to the same faith, in and out of all Courts of Justice, and elsewhere, as this original is entitled to if produced. So that it shall not be lawful for any person to violate, or with rash daring infringe this our letter of command, admonition, requisition, donation, concession, assignment, constitution, deputation, decree, command, inhibition and will—And if any person should presume to violate the same, be it known, that he does thereby incur the indignation of the Omnipotent God, and of the Blessed Apostles St. Peter and St. Paul.

Given in Rome, at St. Peter's, the 4th of May, of the year of Incarnation of our Lord, one thousand four hundred and ninety-three, and in the first of our Pontificate."

TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 12, 1850

CESSION OF THE U. S. LANDS TO THE CITY.

It is well known that there is a large and valuable amount of lands within this city, which belong to the United States, but little of which will ever be needed for the actual use of the national government. This land, which derives its chief value from the public improvements which have been projected and carried out by the city, ought in justice to be granted to the city, as a partial indemnification for the expenses of those public improvements, which have been made with a rapidity and completeness hitherto unknown in the history even of American cities, and also as a just tribute of respect and encouragement to a city which finds itself threatened with embarrassment in consequence of the erection of those public works which the very prosperity of the city rendered absolutely necessary. If the subject were properly presented to Congress, there can be no doubt that an act would be at once passed making a grant of those lands to the city, with the reservation of such lots as may hereafter be needed for the Custom House, and other national purposes. The value of these lands is estimated at about three millions of dollars.

We would call the attention of the Common Council to the subject, and suggest to them that some competent person be at once deputed to go on to Washington for the express purpose of procuring a cession of those lands to the city, and that a liberal appropriation be made for his expenses and compensation. There is no difficulty in finding a competent person, for there are those in our midst, who are not only thoroughly informed of all matters pertaining to San Francisco and to California, but who have had experience in the national legislature, and are thus every way qualified to secure the success of such a mission. One such man *near* a legislative body would be worth half a dozen in it. Let such a man be sent to Washington, and it may be considered as certain that a cession of those lands can be obtained, and thereby the financial condition of the city be placed on a broad basis of permanent security, while Congress will yet not have done more for San Francisco than has heretofore been done for other cities which presented infinitely weaker claims.

From Sacramento.—Hawley & Co. brought us papers last night.

A fire occurred on K, between 3d and 4th streets, which destroyed property to the amount of $40,000. Some five or six buildings were destroyed. The losses are as follows: New York Hotel, $10,000; Eagle Hotel, $4 000; St. Francis Hotel, $12,000; Galena House, $7,000; small house adjoining, $1000; 'Home of the Badger,' 2000; Mr. Rowe's wholesale and retail provision store, $8,000; dwelling house, loss unknown; three canvass houses, $300; butcher's shop on the corner (torn down) $500

During Saturday and Sunday there were only nine deaths from the cholera.

FURTHER RAVAGES OF THE CHOLERA.

For the twenty-four hours ending yesterday noon, there were reported to the Board of Health, twenty-seven cases of cholera, and nineteen deaths. This number has been exceeded but one day since its appearance here.

The Board of Health have an Herculean labor to perform, in cleansing the city, and unless their efforts are seconded by the citizens, generally, there is no telling where or when the scourge may end. Restaurant and hotel keepers, and private residents, should *at once* devote themselves to the cleansing of their own premises. There is scarcely a restaurant in town the back yard of which does not contain filth sufficient to breed an epidemic.

There is no time for delay. The scourge is making fearful ravages, fed and kept alive as it is by the filth of the city. The board of health have provided scows at the foot of Sacramento and Pacific streets, where all filth and garbage can be dumped for conveyance to deep water. Lime, one of the most effectual disinfecting agents known, should be freely distributed about the premises of all. This is important. Macondray & Co have a supply of the article, and we presume it can be had at other places.

We have no wish to create an alarm, but the breaking out anew of the pestilence, renders prompt and efficient action necessary and important. Restaurants, hotels, and private families, who fail to cleanse their premises, should at once be complained of.

Health of Santa Clara Valley.—We learn that the state of health in the Santa Clara Valley, so far as concerns the American population, has never been better than at this time, notwithstanding the great mortality among the Spanish and Indians, whose habits of life render them peculiarly liable to attacks of cholera. The deaths in San Jose for the twenty-four hours ending Saturday noon, were ten—and the total number since the breaking out of the cholera is estimated at nearly two hundred—including Santa Clara and Alviso, fully that number. The disease, however, is abating—the northerly winds and heavy frosts no doubt exerting a beneficial influence in checking the spread of cholera.

Is Miller a Whig or a Democrat?—We are happy to be able to settle the question as to the politics of Mr. Miller, of Mariposa, claimed by the *Courier* as "a Whig out-and-out:" having received a private note from him direct, in which he avows himself an "out-and-out" *Democrat*. If the Courier's Whig majority in the Legislature is made up by counting such men as Miller, of Mariposa, and Randall, of Monterey, we fear the aspirations of its editor for a trip to Washington at the public expense, will hardly be realized next year. We are sorry for him, but it cannot be helped.

General Riley.—Brig. General Bennett Riley, ex-Governor of California, arrived in Philadelphia on Monday, with his family, and is stopping at the United States Hotel. General Riley reached New York just when Jenny Lind was the great object of interest, and the Philadelphia Bulletin well says that it is little to the credit of Gotham, that the hero of Contreras should be unnoticed, while the whole city was prostrated before the Swedish Nightingale. General Riley has seen more hard service than any other man.

The Cholera Hospital.—Mr Robert Duncan sends us a communication protesting against the location of the Cholera Hospital in Broadway, and proposes that it be located in a less densely populated portion of the city. The suggestion is a very good one, if there was an appropriate and convenient building to be had. Whether there is, or not, remains to be seen. The matter is now before the Board of Health.

A Gold Man.—We were yesterday shown a curious specimen of gold, said to have been found in the Southern mines, near Jacksonville. It forms a most perfect picture of a man, some eight inches high, with head, body, legs, &c., standing on a platform, and weighs about five pounds. It is said that the specimen was found by an old gentleman, for whose benefit it will be exhibited in this city.

Murdered by the Indians.—Messrs. D. Turner, of Spencer Co., Kentucky, and James J. Fryer, an Englishman, were lately murdered by the Indians, at Humboldt. A number of the inhabitants immediately started in pursuit of the savages, and had already killed eighteen of them.

Mortality.—Deaths in this city Saturday, Nov 9:

Hyrem Stockham, 30, Illinois, dysentery.
William Wally, 25, England, do
J. W Kingsley, 36, Md, do
J Hughes, Auckland, do
Richard Davis, Missouri, inflammation of bowels
G W Deacon, 25, Philadelphia, typhoid fever
James Beamellick, Boston, cholera
Ralph Bell, Charleston, do
T Robinson, 57, England, do
G C Anderson, 34, Missouri, do
E N. Reed, 30, Maryland.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

[Translated from French and other European Journals.]

Wives for California.—A speculator in Paris has devised a matrimonial association with a capital of a million francs, and one hundred and fifty fair Parisians, either virgins or widows; after taking upon himself all the expenses of the voyage and matrimonial outfit, and guaranteeing an eligible husband, he proposes only to deduct from each marriage portion some 30 or 40 thousand francs. It would have proved a profitable idea were it not for the difficulty in keeping the commodity up to market value, for as soon as the fair Parisians touched the golden strand they would take unto themselves wings and chose husbands to suit their own free taste. Hence the speculation failed.

Among the emigrants about starting upon the Californian matrimonial mission are many ladies already married in Paris. These females are among those who seek revenge for the non-emancipation of their sex, in availing themselves of the law of divorce. Victims to the tyranny of the old world and liberated in the new, they resolutely select Californian husbands to be revenged upon the deserted Parisian tyrants.

Is it not to California that Mlle. N.——— directs her footsteps, she who a few weeks ago exposed her furniture at public auction? Mlle N.——— was in perfectly easy circumstances, and might have remained so. Marvels were told of the costliness of her saloon furniture, of her luxurious apartments. Two ladies of fashion, desiring to witness the magnificence of the fair transgressor's apartment, visited the chambers of Mlle. N.———'s the morning before the sale, and there, at the sight of all this gold, velvet, rosewood, rare furniture and costly articles of decoration declaimed loudly against this perversion of good taste and luxury to cater to dishonest ease. Mad. de L., one of the visitors, particularly noticed a portrait in miniature—it was that of her husband. Her indignation knew no bounds, but finally vented itself in an attack upon the nerves.

The morrow she attended the sale, purchased the portrait, and exhibited it to her faithless spouse, indicating whence it came. There were no means for denying the identity of the picture. The husband reflected for an excuse:

"It was taken before our marriage, my angel!"

"Truly so?" ejaculated the incensed wife—"There must then be some proofs to confound your effrontery."

"What would you say?" answered the husband coolly, "you speak of proofs, produce them."

"Look at the bottom hole of your coat in that portrait."

"Well?"

"Well! It is decorated with a riband; you were only made a knight after our marriage."

The husband was confounded, and stalked from the room, venting a curse upon inventors of orders of knighthood.

BUTTE AND SHASTA RETURNS

We extract the following returns from the Marysville Herald. They were furnished to that paper by a correspondent, who says they can be relied upon for their correctness:

	Butte	Shasta
For Attorney General.		
John McDougal,	663	52
John D Munford,	53	18
E B Cone,	152	
For Clerk Supreme Court.		
Eugene E Thorp,	1281	128
For Sup Public Instruction.		
James G Marvin,	355	42
E B Bateman,	21	
C W. Batterfield,	150	
For State Senator.		
Alonzo W. Adams,	total vote,	667
Alfred H Stout,	do	565
Charles F Lott,	do	458
For Assembly.		
J E N Lewis,	218	
Robert T Saunders,	445	
Mason H Derrach,	223	
William C Smith,	415	
For District Attorney		
George A Smith,		1324
For State Capital.		
Vallejo,		1109

A G McCandless is elected to the Assembly from Shasta.

The election of R T Saunders is contested by William C Smith, on the ground that the votes of Slate Creek, 88, counted for Saunders, were given in the county of Yuba, and that the returns from Independence had been suppressed, which it is thought will give Smith a small majority, even though Slate Creek is counted.

THE VOTE IN THE STATE.

Below we give the vote in the several counties in the State, at the recent election, as far as heard, as we find it in the Sacramento Transcript:

San Diego,	100	El Dorado,	2,900
Monterey,	375	Marin,	104
Santa Clara,	880	Sonoma,	150
San Francisco,	3,450	Napa,	123
San Joaquin,	1,150	Solano,	200
Tuolumne,	1,700	Yolo,	107
Sacramento,	3,000	Butte,	900
Sutter,	1,390	Shasta,	150
Yuba,	4,163	Colusi,	20

We have no doubt that the aggregate vote polled by the State did not fall short of 23,000.

The city of Galena, Ill., it is said, have passed an ordinance prohibiting whistling within the city limits, on pain of a penalty not less than $10 nor exceeding $500.